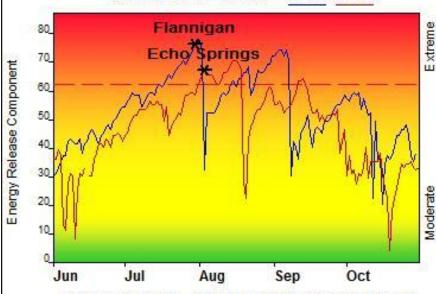


FIRE DANGER -- North Idaho - South Zone

the landscape - Fuel, Weather, Topography. Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND. Past Experience: In 2003 low RHs (11%) and extremely high temps (105) contributed to the rapid growth In 2007 similar weather conditions (92 F, RH 12%) influenced the Echo Springs fire.



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution (Caution) -- Watch for change Moderate - Lower Potential, but always be aware Maximum - Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1994 - 2013 Average - shows peak fire season over 20 years (2985 observations) 90th Percentile - Only 10% of the 2985 days from 1994 - 2013 had an Energy Release Component above 62 Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 15

See back of card for a

map of the Fire

Danger area

Remember what Fire Danger tells you: ▼ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends

calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation. Watch local conditions and variations across

Fire Danger Area:

CDC Area - South Zone

N/C/S ID Panhandle

Potlatch RAWS (100603)

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

- of Flanningan, which consumed 190 acres and destroyed several structures
- Heavy fuels and slope-driven runs led to spotting up to 1/2 mile and resulted in fire growth to >500 acres.
- Pay attention to passing dry cold fronts, thermal belts, and low live fuel moistures that can increase fire activity into the canopy.
- Online wx forecasts: FWZ 101-www.wrh.noaa.gov/otx

Responsible Agency: USFS, IDL, BLM, CDT FF+4.1 Beta 06/03/2014-15:05 (C:\fsfiles\fstm p\Fire Program s\Fire Family Plus\n...\NIZ 11) Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

